

**THE WHIG.**  
FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.  
**WHIG BOND-PAYING TICKET.**  
[For Governor.  
**GEORGE R. CLAYTON,** of Lowndes  
For Secretary of State,  
**LEWIS G. GALLOWAY,** (of Holmes.)  
For Auditor of Public Accounts,  
**AMOS R. JOHNSON,** (of Hinds.)  
For State Treasurer,  
**WILLIAM HARDENMAN,** (of Madison  
For Congress.  
**V. E. HOWARD,** of Hinds,  
**JO. DUNBAR,** of Jefferson,  
**W. G. KENDALL,** of Yazoo.  
**JOHN GILMER,** of Lowndes.  
For Members of the State Legislature.  
**JOHN N. BARKSDALE,**  
**JOS. G. BOUCHELLE,**  
**SCOTT THOMPSON.**

#### TO THE RESCUE!

Before we publish another paper the battle will be won and lost. Its result depends upon the spirit, which will animate the Bond-payers of this State. If they go into the contest with a determination to make the payment of the bonds paramount to every other consideration, if they act with harmony and concert, victory is theirs and Repudiation will be utterly and irreversibly routed in every direction. The State of Mississippi will be redeemed from the degradation and contempt, in which it is universally held, and may once more regain that position of dignity and respect, which it has forfeited.

But if, under an obstinate determination, those of both parties, who are in favor of the payment of the public indebtedness, persist in adhering to their party lines rather than unite in redeeming the character of their State and performing an act of common justice, their professions of an anxious wish to discharge the bonds of the State may be well taken for empty pretensions to principles of honesty, by which they are not governed in their actions.

The Whigs have heretofore been emphatically the bond-paying party of this State; they have contested every inch of ground with the Repudiators; they have manfully resisted them in every step which they have made in the progress of their nefarious doctrines; and this they have done, when they were obviously sacrificing their party ascendancy by the temporary unpopularity of their principles, to which they were devoted. It is to them therefore that we address ourselves more particularly, in urging upon all Bond-payers harmony, and concert of action. The ordinary distinctions of parties are nothing compared to differences upon the fundamental principles of common honesty, those well established laws, which prevail all civilized nations and to which all submit without discussing their policy. It has been reserved for the Repudiators of Mississippi to make the calculation of the amount of benefit to be gained by failing to comply with a solemn obligation of their government. Against these Carthaginian doctrines every honest man in the State is imperiously called upon, by the united voice of Christendom, by the character of his State, by respect for the opinion of every other member of our confederacy, by all the force of moral principles, to set his face and unite in a determined opposition to crush this hateful offspring of political knavery. It was a scheme hatched for the purpose of overthrowing the Whig ascendancy in this State. Unprincipled political mountebanks were its originators, the people were deluded by their sophistry and were induced by their persuasion to adopt it.

But the indignant contempt, with which this outrageous doctrine of Repudiation has been universally treated, has opened the public mind to its enormity. A considerable change has taken place in the sentiment of the people of this State on this subject. All that is now required to hurl the leaders of this doctrine from their eminence and fix upon them and their principles that ignominious stigma, from which they can never escape, is for those, who are opposed to this unprincipled measure, to unite and act in concert.

The Whigs have uniformly professed that the character of their State, a regard for public opinion and a fixed determination "to render unto others," what they would have them do towards them, were the high motives, by which they were actuated in their opposition to the doctrine of the Repudiators. Let them now show the sincerity of their professions by being governed more by a wish to crush this doctrine than a desire for party ascendancy. Let them wherever they can act advantageously by uniting with the Bond-paying Democrats, show that they are willing to forget their party distinctions in their greater desire to bring this doctrine and its advocates to the disgraceful end which they have so richly merited. Let every true hearted Mississippian, whether he be Whig or Bond-paying Democrat, unite in a common effort to rescue the name of his State from the disgrace and ignominy, which are attached to it. Let the watchword be, **TO THE RESCUE!**

#### TO THE WHIGS OF LOWNDES.

We know that there is a reluctance on the part of some of you to support for the State Legislature other than strictly Whig candidates. But if there ever was an occasion on which you might properly relax the severity of your rule on this subject, it is now.

The repudiators in both of their conventions have made the question of repudiation a subject of paramount consideration. No candidate was put in nomination unless his opinions were strictly orthodox on this question. It mattered not how zealous a democrat he may have been, even if he were one of the purest water, a real Jackson *Fan Buren* from *Benton* Sub-treasury man unless he was prepared to sustain those of his party who had plunged into the slough of repudiation, he was excommunicated from the fraternity of Democrats. The issue having been made up exclusively upon the doctrine of repudiation has been accepted by the Whigs, and they are in other parts of the State battling the question solely upon that ground. Under these circumstances shall we refuse the aid of allies who are willing to unite with us in waging a war of extermination against this monster until it ceases to infest our land?

"No; say some of the Whigs, but although we are not disposed to refuse their proffered aid, we are not willing to bestow upon them the honors and offices of our party." But shall we surrender success on a question of such vital importance to the interests and character of our State for the empty satisfaction of a strictly Whig triumph from which nothing more would be gained than from the election of two bond paying Democrats to the legislature? Upon all questions of State legislation their course would be the same as Whig representatives. No subjects in relation to general politics are likely to come before them. If the bond paying party, comprised of Whigs and Democrats, have the majority in the next legislature and the election of an United States Senator should come before the two houses, which however the best informed politicians think will be deferred until another session, the bond paying Democratic candidates in this country, if they be selected, will consider themselves pledged not to support either directly or indirectly the election of any repudiator for that station.

Another consideration for the Whigs in regard to this matter is the fact, that the doctrine of repudiation is stronger in this country than the Whig party, as is proved by a comparison of the vote of '41 with that of '40. It may be answered that Tucker's residence in the county and his popularity carried many Whigs into his support from personal regard; but that does not account for the defeat of the entire Whig ticket. The inference from that election is, that many, who had been classed with Whigs, voted the repudiating ticket. They may still pursue the same course and our only plan for counteracting it, is to obtain as strong a vote from the bond paying Democrats as possible. To succeed in this, we must show some confidence in them, and as the Whigs are more numerous in the county than the bond paying Democrats they can afford to act with more liberality. If the bond paying Democrats do not then support the bond paying ticket it is because they are hypocrites in morals and have not the boldness to confess the principles, by which they are secretly actuated. But without their assistance it is impossible for the Whigs to succeed on this question; and any attempt to elect a strictly Whig ticket to the Legislature must inevitably result in defeat. It is for these reasons that we recommend a general union of all bond payers upon Messrs. J. A. G. BOUCHELLE, SCOTT THOMPSON, and J. N. BARKSDALE.

If the ticket should not be perfectly satisfactory to the Whig party throughout the county they have little reason to complain. There were numbers of persons, who had either declared themselves candidates or were disposed to do so, and to avoid the misfortune of having a multiplicity of candidates, we made every effort to engage the attention of the Whig party and bond payers generally on this subject. We urged upon the party the necessity of having a convention from every part of the county for the purpose of comparing the local preferences and determining upon some three individuals, who would be most generally acceptable. After several attempts a convention was gotten up; but two highly influential and respectable portions of the county had failed to send delegates. Every method was adopted by those, who were anxious from personal considerations to defeat the objects of the convention, to prejudice the public mind against this plan of determining upon suitable individuals to be nominated for candidates, and it was not length distinctly made known in the convention that several of the persons, who had declared themselves candidates for the Legislature, would not submit to the decision of that or any other body but would persist in being candidates.

Finding that no good was likely to result from any action they might take upon this subject, the convention ad-

ourned without having made a selection of candidates.

Subsequently the candidates themselves attempted to make an arrangement, by which their number should be reduced to three, but finding it impracticable, Mr. Roby, Dr. Earle, and Mr. Payne through his friends, withdrew their names from the canvass with the view of throwing their influence in the support of Messrs. BOUCHELLE, THOMPSON and BARKSDALE.

Under these circumstances we placed the names of these gentlemen in our columns as the designated candidates of the party and recommend them to the support of the Bond-payers of this county, as (besides being highly deserving of their confidence,) affording the only probable chance of defeating the ticket of the Repudiators.

Cassius M. Clay, who in a rencontre with Mr. Brown, a post office agent of Jno. Tyler's mutilated and severely wounded him in several places, has lately been tried at Lexington Ky. and was acquitted by the jury after they had retired but a few minutes to bring in their verdict.

Mr. Henry Clay appeared in his defence, and made what is represented to have been a most eloquent speech.

#### THE SPEAKING.

On the 30th ult. Parson Hammett, one of the repudiating candidates for Congress, addressed the people at this place. He arrived here on Friday and measures were taken to have a full attendance of the Democracy. The party organ and his partisans had taken great pains to excite high expectations of his ability as a speaker. He was represented as possessing oratorical powers of the first order; he was called the Prentiss of Democracy, and such were the terms in which he was uniformly spoken of as a public speaker, that we were indeed to feel no little curiosity to hear the subject of Repudiation handled by an polished orator; we wanted to see how far the powers of eloquence and the beauty of style could divest this doctrine of the loathing and contempt, which we invariably found ourselves experiencing for it, whenever we have heard it advocated. Bulwer in his *Eugene Aram* and his *Paul Clifford* has furnished an instance of how much genius is capable of effecting in weakening the operations of our moral sense, whilst the imagination is excited and the mind is engrossed by the glowing eloquence, the gorgeous language and subtle philosophy of the author. We wished to see if it was in the power of genius to throw anything captivating anything ennobling, around the subject of repudiation to redeem it from the disgust and aversion, with which we view an act of low swindling, without one solitary attendant circumstance to mitigate our contempt for its doctritines. But we were disappointed in that capacity of the man and we are satisfied that there was not an individual present, who did not, as he put it, feel that he would be candid enough to confess it, were more disappointed than any other persons. Most of them did really believe that Dr. Hammet was all he was represented to be as an orator, for it was solely for the advantages which his party expected to derive from him in that respect that he was selected by the "Legislative Democratic Convention" of July as one of their candidates for Congress. He was not known in the State as a politician and his having abandoned the ministry of the Meth. Church to plunge into the tawdry and turbulent stream of Mississippi politics as one of the champions of Repudiation was a circumstance in his history by no means calculated to recommend him to the religious portion of the community. But it was supposed by the "Joe Smiths" of Repudiation, that his powers of eloquence would easily overcome this disadvantage. He commenced his speech by a long deprecatory apology for his inability to come up to the expectation of his audience. He spoke most feelingly of a cold, under which he was suffering, and, as it is his uniform habit, attempted to be very pathetic in his allusion to some domestic afflictions, which he most unnecessarily brought before the public. "In a word gentlemen, said he with indelible vanity, the instrument is out of tune; the tude storm has broken its cords, and some of its strings, which sent forth the softest strains of music, are now silent and refuse to answer to the touch." This was said in a peculiarly whining, softened tone, and the effect was remarkable; the people looked around as if they did not comprehend the full extent of his meaning. He then went into some generalities on the science of government, which were intended to impress his audience with the profundity of his learning and philosophy on that subject. He next indulged in a violent tirade of abuse against the press of this country, he said that the columns of the news papers of both parties were nothing but the dirty vehicles of the foul slander and detraction; he thought that this evil should be corrected by public opinion, and that the press should be confined to the discussion of principles, and that any attack upon the character of individuals, who had become prominent before the people, should be frowned down. The Doctor spoke on this subject with the sweeping injustice and violence of a man, who had felt the influence of that engine, against which he wished to excite the popular prejudice. That the press is too indiscriminate in its abuse of those, to whom it is opposed, we readily admit; but it lessens its own influence by such intemperance rather than injure those whom it unjustly assails. Why should it be confined to the discussion of principles alone, and why should its exposure of public, or even private character, where it will operate beneficially upon society be frowned down? All experience proves that such is the constitution of human nature, that the public are disposed to do more than justice to any one, who has been wantonly and undeservedly denounced either by individuals or the press. A pure character has nothing to fear from its assaults; the attacks of the press in the end but develop its untarnished brightness; it is only the depraved and corrupt, that have cause to apprehend its probing and exposure.

The convicted political profligate may explain away before another audience the charges which have been fixed upon his character, the causing hyperbole, may elicit the sympathy of the public at the injustice with which he has been treated; and corruption may clothe itself in the robes of virtue, and whilst it affects to challenge investigation, boast of its purity; but it is the duty of the public press, to gather all the facts involving the character of a man, who is seeking the confidence of the people, and if they establish his depravity or incompetency, to spread them before the people and disseminate them from community to community until the whole public, upon whose confidence he is endeavoring to impose himself, are well apprised of what he is anxious to conceal. The virtuous man, the independent politician, and the sincere patriot has nothing to fear from the investigations of the press; its assaults against his character are powerless; its missiles fall harmless at his feet. These only object to the freedom of the press, who are most obnoxious to its exposures.

The Doctor, after endeavoring to conciliate the Whigs by not a small amount of flattery, a quality for which his countrymen the Irish have always been remarkable, launched forth into a general abuse of Whig measures. His remarks on these subjects were common place and destitute of originality or force. Although he was nominated by the Repudiators and is notoriously running as an anti-bond candidate for Congress, he said not one word on Repudiation. On that subject the instrument was indeed out of use. In conclusion the Doctor or Parson indulged in what he imagined was a most beautiful and eloquent rapidity on the American constitution. We knew it was in him, for we had heard of it from Natchez, and when we saw him turn his side to the audience, put his right foot forward, his left hand in his bosom and his right in his back his head backward, and with his chest to its utmost dimensions, we knew it was coming. There he stood, a very model for a Praxiteles or a Phidias, there he stood glorious in his power as an orator and his figure as a man, there he stood the personification of every excellence in mind and person, there he stood breathing a wild fervor of eloquence such as was never before heard by any present, there he stood astonishing, confounding, overwhelming his audience with the splendor of his oratory, and the majesty of his figure. Such were doubtless the thoughts of the parson, as he recited this passage in his speech, with which he regaled every audience, that he considers sufficiently intelligent to appreciate its beauties. Yes there he stood, stealing expression after expression, idea after idea, and even sentence after sentence from the celebrated speech of Mr. Webster in reply to Hayne on Foot's resolutions, and with an assurance unparalleled repeating them, as if they had originated with himself. Let any one refer to this speech on the American Constitution and especially to Mr. Webster's eulogium on Massachusetts and he will discover at once that this highly wrought passage on the constitution was stolen almost verbatim by Parson Hammet from Mr. Webster's speech.

In the course of Parson Hammett's remarks he took occasion to speak with much severity against Col. Gilmer for having said that he had apostatized from the Methodist Church. He admitted that he had abandoned the ministry but denied that he had left that church. We have been told by a gentleman of high standing and a member of the Methodist Church, that he is no longer a communicant of that church, whether he was dismissed or voluntarily left the church he did not state.

Mr. Volney E. Howard, one of the Democratic bond-paying candidates for Congress, made in reply to Dr. Hammet, and never did we hear more powerful argument against the doctrine of Repudiation than he delivered. He arraigned Dr. Hammet for misusing over and over again, the subject of the payment of the bonds whilst he stood confidently the candidate of the Repudiating party. We shall not attempt to give even an outline of Mr. Howard's speech; it was decidedly the ablest taken altogether that we have heard during the canvass; he showed himself in every respect perfectly the master of the whole subject; occasionally he was eloquent and throughout his argument unimpeachable. The applause, which Mr. Howard received was unbounded, he spoke upwards of three hours and during the whole time he kept the minds of his audience riveted upon him in fixed attention.

With all what the pleasure of hearing Mr. Howard's masterly argument on this occasion, his reputation as a public speaker has been much increased; the contrast between him and Hammet was so decidedly in his favor, that we will venture the assertion that there was not a repudiator present, but what regretted that Dr. Hammet had ventured to enter the lists with one so decidedly his superior. We hope that every bond payer in this county will give him a cordial support.

Hammet replied to Mr. Howard and the debate was protracted till late, but we did not remain after the two first speeches were concluded.

**THE APPROACHING ELECTION.**  
It must now be obvious to the Whig and bond paying Democratic parties, that there is but one chance presented to them of defeating the repudiating ticket for the Legislature in this county, and that is by laying aside their former political differences and uniting upon the most available candidates that are presented for their choice. The question of repudiation has become the absorbing one in the political contests of this State; the repudiators have nominated their candidates with exclusive reference to it, and a some counties, for instance in W. Wren, where there is an overwhelming Whig majority the repudiators have brought forward for the legislature, men, who call themselves Whigs and support the doctrine of repudiation. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of all who are sincerely desirous of prostrating the repudiators and raising from the desecration of Mississippi the disgraceful stigma, which this party has attached to her name, to harmonize on this occasion, and to bestow their votes in such a manner as to render them effective in a contest, in which the character of their State is deeply involved for its regard to the principles of common honesty and its solemn pledges. There is no division in the ranks of the repudiators; the vote of every member of that party will be directed towards securing the election of the three regular candidates for the Legislature. Will the bond payers allow themselves to be defeated by their own dissension and their obstinate adherence to party distinctions, when no questions relating to these distinctions are involved in the present contest? When the proper time arrives for carrying out their principles upon general politics, those who may act in concert now, can fall back upon their old party lines. Will the Whig party of this county prefer to be represented by Repudiators, rather than lend their assistance towards the election of individuals who will represent them in every respect in the Legislature of this State, except in the name of Whigs, as effectively as any member whom they might elect from their own party?

It is in the power of the Whigs of this county to elect bond payers to the Legislature, if they will but act in concert with the bond paying Democrats. Let every man act under this persuasion and the defeat of the repudiators is certain. Let every bond payer in the county cast his vote for Mr. Bouchelle, Mr. Thompson, and Mr. John Barksdale, and they will be elected by a handsome majority. Votes given to any other individuals amount indirectly to supporting the ticket of the Repudiators.

**OWICHEE BRIND, Russell Co. Ala.**  
October 20th, 1843.

Mr. DEAR SIR:—By some unaccountable delay in the mail, I did not receive, until within the last few days, your favor of the 15th ult., inviting me to a public dinner given by the Anti-repudiating Club of Lowndes Co., on the 23rd of that month. Even if your letter had arrived in time, it would have been entirely out of my power to have accepted your invitation, from the occurrence of private and domestic engagements of an insuperable character. However much I may regret, therefore, the causes which prevent my being present when the vital necessity of redeeming the faith of your State was to have been discussed (with an ability, I am quite sure, commensurate with the importance of the topic,) yet, as one of the tax payers of Mississippi, I am gratified at the tokens which such meetings afford of the regenerated condition of public sentiment among your people on a subject inseparably linked with the destinies of Mississippi.—A question which is to decide whether these destinies are to be for evil or for good. It is not, however, my purpose to write you an essay on your public credit, or on the cardinal necessity of its being sustained. I have a far more agreeable object in view, to transmit you an extract of a letter which I received, since my visit to Mississippi in July last, from a distinguished Carolinian who has honored both himself and his own State by holding stations, in her service, of eminent distinction, and who has had, whilst in Europe, during the last summer, the best opportunities of observing the disastrous influence of the discredit of our country on all her interests and on that which rides over all of them, her character. The fact, my dear sir, is not to be concealed, that of all things on Earth for which nations and individuals pay most dearly, the loss of reputation is by far the most costly, without which in the present there is no enjoyment, and in the future no hope; except in the resolute and untiring effort to repair those errors into which either the intemperance of our passions, or the fallacies of a mistaken judgement may have hurried us.

You can use the extract of my friend's letter in any manner you may consider as best subserving the noble object of your association. I remain, with sincere esteem,  
Faithfully and respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HAMILTON.  
To Gray A. Chandler, Esq.

PARIS, August 19th, 1843.

DEAR HAMILTON:—I left home in June, more like a dying man than a living one, and from that time to this, have been a wanderer, seeking rather to avoid death, than hoping to regain health. In the midst of great bodily suffering, I have been cheered this morning, by an incident that gratifies me, and animates me to a degree, I have not known of during five months of a very painful existence. "The Times" of the day before yesterday, which is just handed me, contains an extract of your speech delivered in Mississippi on the 4th of July; and there is a manifest sensation produced by the development now made of a disposition in America, to give the rest of mankind "fair play"—the ball is in motion, and I pray God that it be not permitted to rest till the victory is complete, and the question finally settled, and triumphantly carried against the continuance of State Repudiation—till then, we are in a condition of moral bondage, which it is in vain for politicians to attempt either to mystify, or explain away, or conceal—there are no two ways on this subject: the Carthaginian faith went down, and if we are to be a nation, and desire to fulfil the duties which heaven seems to have in store for us, we can only do so by adhering to those principles, upon which all greatness ever has, and ever will depend—there can be no permanent advantage, but in "Truth"—no enduring success but in "Justice"—and if there were, I hope, and believe, and know that our brave and generous people would disdain to make them available. If ever there lived a race upon whom the duty solemnly devolved, to preserve their integrity, it is our own. We have undertaken, to carry liberty further than mortal man ever conceived of before; and we are bound by every holy and sacred consideration, never to be defeated—putting aside all that is politic or interested, it is enough for us to feel that all the world are looking anxiously and eagerly to our fate—let us the Rubicon, nothing can meet the effort which every civilized portion of mankind will wake, and are waking to follow us; and if we fail, the best blood has been shed in vain, and the noblest aspirations are blighted for ever—let these fatal results be averted—let every voice be raised, and every face be set against those specious doctrines which teach the violation of sacred obligations—let every shoulder go to the wheel, and then let us call upon Hercules, and Hercules will help us. As I once heard our old friend Mr. D— say in our Legislature, "let us give a long pull and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and the Republic is safe." There is a slavery

in dishonor which does not belong to us, and to avoid it, we must make a manly assertion in favor of our second "Declaration of Independence," and thus practically proclaim, aye and prove too, that we are "redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." It is not Mississippi only, but it is every other State that remains inactive and quiescent, that inflicts a deep and bitter injury upon each member of the confederacy, and let me add, what you must well comprehend, that those who are enjoying the tranquility of the domestic hearth, and witnessing the "plenty" which characterizes our country, know very little of the embarrassment which their kindred in foreign lands, are called upon to encounter—still less do they know of the withering "want," exceeding "anguish," and desolating "wretchedness" which have fallen upon those whose confidence in your integrity, threatens to be the consummation of their own ruin.

I can say from experience that no one knows the barbed nature of the arrow, until he has felt it strike upon his own bosom: no one appreciates its severity, until he has been restive and angered by that reproachful insinuation, which doubt and suspicion, and the consciousness of heavy personal bereavement, give to our creditors a right to cast upon us. Circumstances drive me to the confession, that I have been sorely wounded, both in England and on the Continent, by constant animadversions on this unhappy delinquency, for even my "passport," which is intended to give me protection and aid, bears witness against me by declaring that I come from a country that dealt in repudiation—I might have lingered over the remainder of my life, and never known the possibility of feeling other than the loftiest and proudest exultation, and gratitude to God, that he had made me an American, but for the influence of this defalcation—the consequences of which are too dreadful, ever to be forgotten, until they are repaired. The error has gone abroad on one side of the Atlantic that these losses fall on wealthy speculators, and crafty stock-jobbers, whose love of gain, lend them to the investment! not so—it is those who fill the moderate places in society, so far as fortune is concerned, that are the afflicted. Widows and Orphan children, and people who labour for their daily bread—whose savings for years enabled them to take small portions of a loan, make the class that are engulfed.

I became acquainted with a British officer, not a mere Holy-day soldier, but one who after eight and twenty years of service in India, came home with the scanty coinings of a life, bravely spent in his country's service, and wasting every thing in American Bonds, lives now to deplore his misapplied faith—from his lips, I receive the assurance that many of his comrades, less able even than himself to bear this misfortune, are doomed to submit to a common Ship Wreck! I have seen many, many others, who with a first admiration for our noble Institution, now sorrow, with an expression of sincerity that can not be assumed, over the inevitable results of our present position. We are in truth, becoming a bye word among other nations, and we must make an effort to regain what we have lost. I fervently wish that some candidate for the Presidency would at once raise his flag in favor of our national character, and give his banner to the winds, bearing such a motto as will disarm our enemies, and give strength to our friends and above all, give hope and comfort to the hearts of those who have hitherto received our Bonds as the currency of the world. I would go for the man who is bold enough to undertake the rescue—and against any who is against the commercial and political prosperity of the States—neither of which can be preserved without "CREDIT"—look at England! owing more money than can be found upon the whole face of the earth, she can borrow what she pleases, upon such terms, and at such interest as she chooses to dictate. With a kingdom hardly bigger than Ohio, and a territory, such that if placed in the centre of one of our Lakes, her Navy might sail round her without seeing land; her power is unbounded, and her resources without limit,—because her credit is without stigma, let ours be the same, and our name is Legion; and our country is invincible.

This little move in Mississippi will make a noise in all Europe; whatever may be said to the contrary, it is evident that the deepest interest is felt in our fate; the readiness with which individuals entrusted their "all" to our hands, shows the sympathy we had created; and posterity will have reason to curse our memory if we deprive them, or permit them to be deprived of the glorious prerogatives which the Almighty intended them to enjoy; but I anticipate nothing but success: there is a streak of light in the West which will soon be a flame, and the darkness which seems to envelope us, will quickly be dispelled. Our Statesmen need only cross the water, to be assured that the man who comes forward to bring about such results, will have done more to perpetuate his own fame, and establish the dignity of his country, than all the treaty makers and diplomats, that both hemispheres can produce, could effect in a century.